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Canadian side of the temporary line such goods and articles as they desire, without being required to pay any customs duties on such goods and articles, and from said junction to the summit of the peak east of the Chilkat river, marked on the aforesaid map No. 10 of the United States commission with the number 5410, and on the map No. 17 of the aforesaid British commission with the number 5490.

"On the Dyea and Skagway trails, the summits of the Chilkoots and White passes.

"It is understood, as formerly set forth in communications of the department of state of the United States, that the citizens who are subjects of either power found by this arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges which they now enjoy.

"The government of the United States will at once appoint an officer or officers in conjunction with the officer or officers to be named by the government of her Britannic majesty to mark the temporary line agreed upon by the erection of posts, stakes, or other appropriate temporary marks."

### New Books.

**THE YOUNG CITIZEN.** By Charles F. Dole. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Cloth, 194 pages, with eighty-one illustrations.

This finely illustrated little book for children is full of the beautiful spirit which characterizes all Mr. Dole's writings. It is intended to teach young people "some of the things which they ought to know about our country; things that concern every boy and girl in the nation"; things that "ought to make them feel very glad of our country," that "should stir them all to do something to help make America a happier country in the twentieth century than it has ever been."

**THE FUTURE OF WAR, IN ITS TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RELATIONS.** By J. S. Bloch. Translated by R. C. Long, and containing a Prefatory Conversation with the author by W. T. Stead. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. Cloth, 380 pages. Price, \$2.00.

This is the last volume of Mr. Bloch's great work in six volumes which was published in Russia in the spring of 1897, and has since been translated into French and German. The work has made a profound impression throughout Europe. It was said to have had much to do with the Czar's issue of his famous rescript. This Mr. Bloch denies, and says that his own work and the Czar's preparation for his rescript were only a coincidence. The coincidence, however, was a very remarkable one, and the Czar confessed himself powerfully affected by Mr. Bloch's reasoning. The purpose of Mr. Bloch's work, which grew out of eight years of exhaustive research with the aid of the best military experts of Europe, is to show that a war between any of the great military powers has become a physical impossibility. This he contends in all seriousness is the only possible conclusion to be drawn from the present excessively armed condition of Europe. A war between two of the

great powers would be so destructive in men, so costly in money, and so ruinous to all the industries of the nations, that both nations, victor and vanquished alike, would be bankrupt and utterly exhausted in little more than a year. This position he supports with technical details, with vast array of figures and statistics, which make one tremble to think of such a cataclysm as any great future war is likely to be. Mr. Bloch, after demonstrating, as he believes, that war — great war — has become a utopia, argues that it is utterly absurd for the nations to go on piling up armaments as they are doing. His work and his personal influence had a powerful effect in making the Hague Conference fruitful in the way of the arbitration project. It ought to be in every important library in the country. This volume, just published in translation by Doubleday & McClure, contains Mr. Bloch's conclusions and summaries, and will enable those who have not time and means to examine the whole work to grasp the scope and tremendous significance of the author's reasoning. The preface by Mr. Stead, in which he gives in a graphic way a free rendering of conversations which he has had with Mr. Bloch, serves as an excellent commentary to the argument, and will enable ordinary readers much more easily to comprehend it.

### Topics for Essays or Discussions in Schools, Colleges, Seminaries or Debating Societies.

#### I. THE COST OF WAR.

1. In money.
2. In things destroyed.
3. In the labor of men.
4. Cost of the latest invention in steel-clad ships.
5. Cost of the best siege gun; cost of a single discharge of the same.
6. Transportation of troops.
7. Clothing and food of armies.
8. Pay of officers and men.
9. Coast fortifications — object and cost of them.
10. Effect of modern inventions on the cost of war.
11. War debts of the world.

#### II. THE WASTE OF WAR.

1. In human lives. Magazine rifles, rapid-fire guns, modern shells.
2. In human health — wounds, camp diseases, exposures, hospitals, semi-starvation in European countries produced by over-taxation.
3. Waste of material wealth. Proportion of national revenues going for war purposes.
4. Waste of talent and ingenuity.
5. Effect of military life on the moral character of soldiers.

#### III. THE CRUELTY OF WAR.

1. To men.
2. To women.
3. To children.
4. To animals.
5. To prisoners.
6. To enemies.

#### IV. THE WICKEDNESS OF WAR.

1. The kind of character it develops in men.
2. The vices peculiar to camps and barracks.

3. Temptations which arise in an enemy's country.
4. Disregard of property — theft.
5. Disregard of life — homicide.
6. Drunkenness of soldiers.
7. Gambling by soldiers.
8. Profanity of soldiers.
9. Sabbath-breaking.
10. Licentiousness.

#### V. THE PLEAS MADE FOR WAR. HOW ANSWERED?

1. War develops some of the highest virtues: self-denial, courage, truthfulness, willingness to suffer.
2. War makes a nation manly, self-reliant and free from mean qualities.

Rome in war and peace.

France, England, Germany, America and other countries.

3. War is sometimes necessary to defend a nation, therefore it should always be prepared for war.

4. War proceeds from high motives: patriotism, religion, love of liberty, etc.

5. Christian officers and men in armies.

6. Nations have the same rights of self-defence as individuals.

7. Self-preservation a right instinct. How far one may go at its behest.

#### VI. REMEDIES FOR WAR.

1. Diplomacy.	4. Commissions of Inquiry.
2. Negotiation.	5. Compromise.
3. Mediation.	6. Arbitration.

- (a) What is arbitration?
- (b) Who should the arbitrators be?
- (c) How enforce their decision?
- (d) Should courts of arbitration be temporary or permanent?
- (e) How many international arbitrations have there been?
- (f) Difference between local and business arbitrations and those between governments.
- (g) Limits of arbitration.
- (h) Should arbitration be compulsory or voluntary?
- (i) What nations have led in seeking the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration?
- (j) Reasons why the United States should be a peacemaker among the nations.
- (k) The Hague Conference, its results and probable future influence.

#### VII. ABSURDITY OR REASONABLENESS OF WAR.

1. In what sense is war unreasonable?
2. What is its character as an arbiter?
3. What does it decide?
4. What kind of force is employed in war?
5. History of duelling.
6. Cause of its abandonment.
7. Belligerency the quality of the uneducated, uncultivated and barbarous.
8. Effect of progress in individual, family and national life on belligerency, assaults, mobs, homicides.

#### VIII. CHRISTIANITY AND WAR.

1. War and the ten commandments.

2. War and Christ's Advent Song of the Angels.
3. War and our Lord's character.
4. War and Christ's teachings — Sermon on the Mount.

5. War and Calvary — attitude of the Cross towards enemies.

6. The spirit of war and that of Gethsemane.

7. The Spirit of the Kingdom introduced by the Saviour and extended by the Holy Spirit.

8. The power of the magistrate. Rom. xiii. 4.

9. The two swords. Luke xxii. 38.

10. Clearing the temple. John ii. 15.

11. John the Baptist and soldiers. Luke iii. 14.

12. Military figures of speech employed by New Testament writers. 2 Tim. ii. 3.

13. Jesus came not to bring peace but a sword. Matt. x. 34.

14. War and the Old Testament.

15. The spirit of war and the Holy Spirit — antagonistic.

16. War and the reign of Christ. Rev. xi. 15.

17. Wars and rumors of wars. Meaning of Matt. xxiv. 6.

18. Punitive declarations of Christ and the Apostles and the book of Revelation; how reconciled with universal peace?

19. Progress of the revelation of God and of peace.

20. Development of conscience.

21. Times God "winked at"; blood atonement; polygamy; intemperance; slavery; duelling; war. Acts xvii. 30.

22. God's reservation of judgment as his prerogative. Matt. vii. 1, 2; Rom. xii. 19.

23. The kingdom of heaven one of peace, as seen in the nature and the triumph of it.

#### IX. CAUSES OF WAR.

1. Ambition, greed of wealth.
2. Boundaries of countries.
3. Conflict of the laws of different nations.
4. Maritime questions — high seas.
5. Commercial treaties; rum; opium; cotton; manufactures.
6. Barbarous countries, their occupancy by civilized people.
7. Colonization; commerce.
8. Christian missions.
9. National honor, pride, resentment.
10. Love of liberty.
11. Race prejudices and feuds.
12. Unscrupulous journalism.

#### X. THE WAR SPIRIT.

How stimulated and developed in mankind? How suppressed?

1. Novels and war.
2. Plays and war.
3. Poetry and war.
4. History and war.
5. Traditions and war.
6. Music and war.
7. Uniforms and war.
8. The grandeur of a march.
9. A child's natural ferocity, how cultivated by precepts or proverbs, playthings, stories, military drills, etc.
10. Is the war spirit natural to man?
11. If so, does that justify its development and use against enemies?

12. Anti-military virtues, forbearance, forgiveness, self-denial, suffering to do good, mercy.

13. The military and the Christian hero.

#### XI. LAWS OF WAR.

1. The will of the commander the supreme law.
2. Raids, foraging, ambuscades, spies, confiscation, privateering.
3. Martial law: its despotism; its injustice; its necessity to war.
4. War the temporary repeal of moral and civil laws.

#### XII. MODERN CIVILIZATION AND WAR.

1. Extent of international travel.
2. Intercommunication between nations.
3. International conferences and congresses.
4. Growth and extent of commerce.
5. The credit system of the world.
6. Immense derangement produced by war.
7. International consciousness and conscience.
8. Growing spirit of general humanity, brotherhood and common interest.
9. Increasing wickedness and irrationality of war.

#### Books of Reference.

THE FUTURE OF WAR, IN ITS TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RELATIONS. By J. S. Bloch. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Co. Vol. VI. Price, \$2.00.

LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS. By the Baroness Von Suttner. For sale by the American Peace Society. Price, 60 cents.

THE TRUE GRANDEUR OF NATIONS. By Charles Sumner. For sale by the American Peace Society. Price, 50 cents.

THE FEDERATION OF THE WORLD. By Benjamin F. Trueblood. Contains a good bibliography of peace literature. For sale by the American Peace Society. Price, 75 cents.

WAR; AN INQUIRY INTO ITS CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, LAWFULNESS, ETC. By Jonathan Dymond. Can be procured of the American Peace Society. Price, 5 cents, to cover postage.

THE WAR SYSTEM. By Dr. Reuben Thomas. For sale by the American Peace Society. Price, 10 cents.

AN ESSAY TOWARD THE PRESENT AND FUTURE PEACE OF EUROPE. By William Penn. Published and for sale by the American Peace Society. Price, 5 cents.

PERPETUAL PEACE. By Immanuel Kant. Translated by B. F. Trueblood. Boston: The American Peace Society. Price, 20 cents.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATIONS. By John Bassett Moore. Washington: Published by the Government. Six volumes. Found in the large libraries.

For current literature on all phases of the arbitration and peace movement, address

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, BOSTON, MASS.

## Growth of European Militarism 1869-1899.

	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF ARMY.				COST OF ARMY AND NAVY.	
	Peace Footing.		War Footing.		In 1869.	In 1899.
	In 1869.	In 1899.	In 1869.	In 1899.		
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY . . . . .	190,000	391,675	750,000	2,769,714	9,103,235	18,571,958
BELGIUM . . . . .	25,000	51,302	95,000	219,000	1,475,400	1,932,811
BULGARIA . . . . .	—	39,780	—	302,600	—	1,030,304
DENMARK . . . . .	20,000	42,200	45,000	60,000	726,671	947,767
FRANCE . . . . .	404,000	615,413	1,350,000	2,500,000	23,554,119	37,024,084
GERMANY . . . . .	380,000	585,440	1,300,000	3,350,000	11,216,709	31,562,614
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	180,000	220,869	450,000	720,000	24,227,000	48,000,000
GREECE . . . . .	11,000	25,333	35,000	82,000	143,650	933,832
HOLLAND . . . . .	18,000	28,854	45,000	70,623	2,065,974	3,155,583
ITALY . . . . .	120,000	279,982	570,000	2,448,308	7,070,040	13,299,917
PORTUGAL . . . . .	25,000	44,831	70,000	163,000	1,118,779	2,195,922
ROUMANIA . . . . .	22,000	58,192	33,000	158,000	721,913	1,778,813
RUSSIA . . . . .	550,000	1,055,335	1,100,000	2,532,496	24,626,430	55,602,916
SERVIA . . . . .	10,000	18,600	25,000	210,117	648,450	564,616
SPAIN . . . . .	80,000	128,183	450,000	480,000	5,018,268	6,818,615
SWEDEN AND NORWAY . . . . .	30,000	71,034	130,000	488,994	909,400	3,279,634
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	—	No Standing Army.	150,000	495,931	103,490	1,019,914
TURKEY . . . . .	130,000	700,620	320,000	1,195,000	4,003,055	6,265,825
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	2,195,000	4,357,553	6,958,000	18,245,783*	116,732,583	233,985,125

\*The reserves are not included.